

PORTLAND GAZETTE,

And Maine Advertiser.

PORTLAND, PUBLISHED BY ARTHUR SHIRLEY... No. 7, EXCHANGE-STREET.

No. 11, of Vol. XV.]

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1812.

[Whole No. 739.]

SOLOMON BOYCE,
CONTINUES to receive additional assortments of
AMERICAN COTTON GOODS,
from the Factory of Wilkinson, Greene & Co. near Providence (R. I.) Consisting of Ginghams, Stripes, Checks, Shirting, Sheetings, Bed-ticking, Single yarn for Warp, 2 and 3 threaded white and coloured Stocking yarn, white and Coloured Sewing Cotton, &c. &c.
These goods being from one of the oldest and best established factories in America, are at least of equal quality to any made in this country—Shopkeepers and others can be supplied at the Factory prices.
Exchange Street, Portland 6 mo. 1, 1812.

NATHANIEL DANA, has just received a fresh supply of
W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES,
which he offers for sale at his Store,
Kinman's Building, FREBLE PLACE,
nearly opposite Portland Bank—

CONSISTING OF
Cogniac Brandy
Naples do.
American do.
Old Jamaica Spirits
Old St. Croix Rum
Antigua do.
Holland Gin
American do.
Cherry Rum
Sugar-Bakers Molasses
Madeira,
Sherry,
Lifbon,
Vidonia,
Madillo,
Port, &
Malaga
Aniseed
Rice Cordial
Cider Vinegar
Hyfon,
Young Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin,
Souchong, &
Bohea
Bourbon Coffee
Loaf, Lump,
Baltard facings,
Sugar House,
Havana White,
Do Brown, &
New Orleans
Spanish Cigars
Cherries
Weil's Chocolate No.
1 & 2
Chocolate shells
Rice
Ground do
Split Peas
Ginger
Pimento
Pepper
Ground do
Fresh Box Raisins
Cask do
Sultana do
Fruaets
Turkey Figs
Currants
Lemons
Caraway seed
Canary do
Mustard do
Mustard Ground
Mace
Nutmegs
Cloves
Real Cinnamon
Cassia
Citron
East India Soy
Catnip
Carry Powder
Cayenne
WINE
Do per Gallon
Preserved Limes
Do Ginger
Pickled Limes
Tamerinds
Rofe, Palm, Windfor,
Marble, and Bar
Soap
Wax
Mould, &
Dip'd
Winter and summer
prett Spem Oil
Cheefe of the first quality
Flour
Clear Pork
Indian and Rye Meal
Bacon
Fine blown Salt
Baker do
Entry Mats
Floor & shoe Brushes
Brooms
Sieves
Punch Strainers
Spice Bitters
Indigo
Salt Petre
Logwood
Redwood
Fustic
Flour Sulphur
Roll Brimstone
Bees-Wax
Coppers
Allum
Spanish White
Spanish Red
Rotten Stone
Emery for polishing
Powder of different
qualities
Shot of all sizes
Flints
Cotton
Do Yarn
Bed Cords
Malt
Elliot's Snuff
Cotton and Woolen
Cards
Pipes &c.
SUGARS
Pepper Sauce
Oat Meal
Pearl Barley
Almonds shell'd
Do in shells
Rilberts
Shagbarks
Capers
Olive Oil per flask or
bottle
Do per Gallon
Preserved Limes
Do Ginger
Pickled Limes
Tamerinds
Rofe, Palm, Windfor,
Marble, and Bar
Soap
Wax
Mould, &
Dip'd
Winter and summer
prett Spem Oil
Cheefe of the first quality
Flour
Clear Pork
Indian and Rye Meal
Bacon
Fine blown Salt
Baker do
Entry Mats
Floor & shoe Brushes
Brooms
Sieves
Punch Strainers
Spice Bitters
Indigo
Salt Petre
Logwood
Redwood
Fustic
Flour Sulphur
Roll Brimstone
Bees-Wax
Coppers
Allum
Spanish White
Spanish Red
Rotten Stone
Emery for polishing
Powder of different
qualities
Shot of all sizes
Flints
Cotton
Do Yarn
Bed Cords
Malt
Elliot's Snuff
Cotton and Woolen
Cards
Pipes &c.

3000 lbs Coffee; 100 Boxes Bottled Cider, of the first Quality; 300bbls Cider, suitable for table use; 10 pipes Cider Vinegar, 10 bbls Strong Beer; 10 Groce Bottled Porter; Cut Nails of different sizes, by the pound or cask; Nail plates; Spike and Deck Nail Rods; Scythe and Scythe Snedds; Shovels; Hoes—An assortment of Jackson's Earthen ware, consisting of Pots, Jugs, Flower Pots, Flower Urns, Wash Basins, Pitchers, &c. 50 Quinits first quality Dun Fish; 50 do Cod do; 50 do Pollock do; few dozen warranted Axes Sides Sole Leather, 100 Groce Corks; Kegs Virginia Tobacco
The above goods are of the first Quality and will be sold on reasonable terms
June 1, 1812 (11)

BENJAMIN BUTMAN,
EXCHANGE STREET,
HAS just received a fresh supply of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, &c.
Among which are the following, viz.
True Anderson's Pills—Hoopers do.—Calomel—Cantharides—Castor—Powdered Red Bark—Gum Opium—Camphor—Gamboge—Tragacanth—Shaved Linglals—London Lancets—Oil Anise—do. Peppermint—Powdered Ipecac—Turkey Rhubarb—Gentian—Valerian—Essential Salt of Lemon—Colts foot—Lozenges—Jewit Drops—Harlem Oil &c.
Also—
Linfeed Oil, boiled and unboiled—Spirits Turpentine—Copal Varnish—Japan for drying Powdered Litharge—Gum Copal—do Shellac—Ground and unground Paint Brushes—White Wash do—Sash Tools—Camels Hair Pencils—Gold and Silver Leaf—Glass suitable for Clock Faces—Cochineal—Roman Vitriol—Indigo—Allum—Coppers—Ground Logwood—do. Redwood—Madder, &c. &c.
A few Casks Red Lead.
Pot and Pearl ashes constantly for sale,
June 1. (12)

WILLIAM LORD,
HAS just received and now offers for sale at his store, head of Green street, an additional assortment of
West-India Goods, Groceries, &c.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Old Jamaica Spirits
St. Croix and Antigua
Rum; N. E. do
Madaira, Sherry, Lifbon, Port, Vidonia & Malaga WINES
Aniseed—Cordials
Cider Vinegar
Bottled Cider
Hyfon, Young Hyfon,
Hyfon Skin, Souchong and Bohea
Teas
Loaf, Lump, India,
Havana white and brown, and Well-India Sugars
Welch's No 1 and 2
Chocolate
Chocolate Shells
Rice—Ground do
Pepper—Ground do
Ginger—Pimento
Box and cask Raisins
Turkey Figs
Caraway Seed
Canary do—Nutmegs
Cloves—Cinnamon
Citron—Cassia
English Mustard
Cayenne—Oat Meal
Pearl Barly
Currants
Jordan Almonds
Filberts—Catfup
Guave Gelley
Capers—Olive Oil
The above Goods are of the first quality and will be sold on reasonable terms.
May 18. (11)

Watch-Making and Jewelry.



THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have formed a connection in business under the firm of
WHEATON & DOUGLAS.
They have taken the Shop next above the GAZETTE OFFICE, in Exchange Street, No 10, (heretofore improved by Godfrey Wheaton,) where they intend carrying on the business of
Watchmaking & Working Jewelry,
in the most modern style.—They manufacture Gold Watch Chains, Keys and Seals; Ear Knobs, Drops, &c. &c.; set all kinds of precious stones; repair broken Ear Rings, Watch Chains, &c.—in fine, every thing in the line of their business will be executed neatly, with dispatch, and on reasonable terms. Come and see.
THEY HAVE FOR SALE,
an assortment of
Sheffield, Plated & Britannia Ware:
such as Tea Pots, Sugar Dishes, Cream Pots, Candlesticks, Tea Caddies, &c. &c. An elegant assortment of Portable Razors, Desk Knives, Tortoise shell Combs, Spar Candlesticks, &c.—together with a general assortment of
WATCH FURNITURE,
and a few warranted WATCHES,
Portland, April 27. (11)

JAMES KIMBALL,
Saddler, Harness-Maker, and Chaise-Trimmer,
NEXT door above the Indian Chief, in Exchange Street, at the sign of the Trunk, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of
Trunks, Saddles, Harnesses, Saddle-Bags, Portmanteaus, &c.
of good quality, for sale on the most reasonable terms.
Likewise—A quantity of very nice
SEAL SKINS,
with which country Saddlers may be supplied on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
He manufactures the various articles in the line of his business in a manner that unites durability with elegance, which purchasers are most respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. (11) Feb 17.

The Monitor....No. LXXV.
"Is Saul also among the Prophets?"
David, pursued by the cruelty and malice of Saul, flies for refuge to the School of the Prophets at Naioth, where Samuel presided. Instead of having recourse to arms, he seeks the advice and prayers of that man of God, who had assured him of the throne of Israel. Here the blood hounds of Saul pursue and find him; but, behold the power of God! They are turned into lambs, for "when the messengers of Saul saw the company of prophets prophesying, and Samuel standing as appointed over them, the spirit of God was upon the messengers of Saul and they also prophesied." Surprising change! It is good to "wait at wisdom's gates, and

watch at the posts of her doors," for there frequently "the Lord commands the blessing," even upon those led there by curiosity, yea by malice. Hardened Saul, unconvinced, unsubdued, sends a second, and a third time. The event however is the same. They all unite with the inspired company in shouting praises to the God of Israel. At length Saul, probably suspicious of the fidelity of his servants, or charging them with weakness and enthusiasm, undertakes the task himself; when lo! before he reaches the place he also begins to prophesy, strips off the royal robe, and prostrate on the ground for a whole day and night is constrained by supernatural agency to become a prophet too. Well might the proverbial phrase "Is Saul also among the prophets?" take its rise from this strange event.
The phrase has its point at this day. Men, carnal and wicked as Saul thrust themselves into the bosom of the church, and even into the sacred office. They perhaps obtain gifts, popularity and success—they are changed, but not sanctified. They ape the conversation of good men, but their hearts approve not the things that are more excellent. This subject affords two profitable reflections. It teaches us to consider no man a christian from his words only. These are often deceptive. Actions are the only sure test of integrity. It farther teaches us the power of God over the hearts of his enemies, ruling all things according to his own pleasure, bringing good out of evil, and order out of confusion. E.

Interesting Political Miscellany.

FOR THE PORTLAND GAZETTE.
MR. SHIRLEY,

HAVING perused "The American Annual Register for 1796," a little further, I now send you a few more extracts. I do not wish that they should excite better matter, but they may be published when in your wisdom you may think best.

"One reason why this country should be highly solicitous to augment the number and protect the rights of her seamen is the difficulty with which an able mariner is formed. By land, a man may learn the military exercise in a few months, and experience, and the example of veterans will soon make him a tolerable soldier. But by sea the case is quite different. Many years are requisite for accomplishing a skillful navigator; and even a common sailor to be moderately useful must be far longer in training than a common soldier. This is the reason why it has always been so hard a task for any nation to become suddenly a great maritime power. With abundance of men and money, a formidable army can, by due attention, always be created in two or three years. But unless a country has previously possessed an extensive trade by sea, and a trade carried on in her own bottoms, it is utterly impossible for her to form a navy. Without such a trade, no degree of wealth or population can raise it. This explains the anxiety which Britain has always discovered to augment the number of her sailors. Unless she can support merchantmen to educate and supply her navy with skillful mariners, the navy itself is of no value; and even after precaution on this head, she is often reduced to a distressing scarcity of hands.

What renders the French so remarkably inferior in naval engagements to the British? It is admitted that their ships of war are better built than those of England. It will no longer be said as it often has been, that they want courage. The French artillery is the best conducted in Europe. Here then we have excellent ships, brave men, and skillful gunners. The only reason for their bad success is want of good seamen. The superior wisdom, vigilance, and resources of the new government [not Bonaparte's military government] will in times supply this defect, but it must require the gradual exertions of several years. If America has a great number of merchantmen in service, she can, when necessary, become a formidable enemy on the ocean. Her marine strength in war is exactly proportioned to the number of her bottoms in time of peace. Besides, the more seamen she has, the fewer other nations can have, since her shipping perform the voyages which, if they were laid up, would be made by others. Whatever adds to her strength by sea, weakens in an equal proportion her rivals or enemies, and thus a ten-fold advantage is gained for the independence and security of the union. On this account her mariners, more perhaps than any other class of citizens, are entitled to her peculiar protection. Many people have thought that if the commerce of this country should be carried on entirely

by foreign bottoms, like that of the Chinese empire, it would be of equal advantage to the continent, and that citizens, who now act as sailors, might be as profitably employed as landmen in other occupations. The opinion has a plausible appearance, but attentive reflection will discover its inaccuracy. In China, labor is ten times cheaper than here, so that if tea were to grow in Massachusetts it would be less expensive to export it from that empire than to gather it at home. China is crowded with manufacturing towns, and the low rate of wages makes it impossible for foreigners to import manufactures in any great quantity. In America, every thing is at present the reverse."

J. B.

FROM THE SPIRIT OF SEVENTY SIX.

John Randolph's Address
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

To the freeholders of Charlotte, Prince-Edward, Buckingham and Cumberland, Follow-Citizens,

I dedicate to you the following fragment. That it appears in its present mutilated shape is to be ascribed to the successful usurpation which has reduced the freedom of speech in one branch of the American congress to an empty name. It is now established for the first time, and in the person of your representative, that the house may, and will refuse to hear a member in his place or even to receive a motion from him upon the most momentous subject that can be presented for legislative decision.—A similar motion was brought forward by the republican minority in the year 1798* before these modern inventions for stifling freedom of debate had been discovered. It was discussed as matter of right until it was abandoned by the mover in consequence of additional information [the correspondence of our envoys at Paris] laid before congress by the president. In "the reign of terror" the fathers of the Sedition law had not the hardihood to proscribe liberty of free debate on the floor of congress. This invasion of the public liberties was reserved for self-styled republicans, who hold your understandings in such contempt as to flatter themselves that you will overlook their very outrage upon the great first principles of free government in consideration of their professions of tender regard for the privileges of the people. It is for you to decide whether they have undervalued your intelligence and spirit, or whether they have formed a just estimate of your character. You do not require to be told that the violation of the rights of him whom you have deputed to represent you is an invasion of the rights of every man among you, of every individual in society.—If this abuse be suffered to pass unredressed—and the people alone are competent to apply the remedy—we must bid a dieu to a free form of government, forever.

Having learned from various sources that a declaration of war would be attempted on Monday next, with closed doors, I deemed it my duty to endeavour by any exercise of my constitutional functions, to arrest this heaviest of all possible calamities, and avert it from our happy country. I accordingly made the effort of which I now give you the result, and of the success of which you will already have been informed before these pages can reach you. I pretend only to give you the substance of my unfinished argument. The glowing words—the language of the heart—have passed away with the occasion that called them forth. They are no longer under my control. My design is simply to submit to you the views which have induced me to consider a war with England, under existing circumstances, as comporting neither with the INTEREST nor the HONOR of American people, but as an IDOLATROUS SACRIFICE of both, on the altar of French rapacity, perfidy, and ambition.

France has for years past offered us terms of undefined commercial arrangement, at the price of a war with England, which hitherto we have not wanted firmness and virtue to reject. That price is now to be paid. We are tired of holding out—and following the example of the nations of continental Europe; entangled in the artifices, or awed by the power of the destroyer of mankind; we are prepared to become instrumental to his projects of universal dominion. Before these pages meet your eye, the last republic of the earth will have enlisted under the banners of the tyrant and become a party to his cause. The blood of American freemen must flow to cement his power, to aid in stifling the last struggles of afflicted and persecuted man; to deliver up into his hands the patriots of Spain and Portugal to establish his empire over the ocean and over the land that gave our fore-fathers birth; to forge our own chains! And yet, my friends, we are told, as we were told in the days of the mad ambition of Mr. Adams, "That the finger of Heaven points to War." Yes, the finger of heaven does point to war. It points to war as it points to the mansions of eternal misery and torture; as to a flaming beacon, warning us of that vortex which we may not approach but with certain destruction. It points to desolated Europe and warns us of the chastisement of those nations who have offended against the justice and almost beyond the mercy of Heaven. It announces the wrath to come upon those who ungrateful for the bounty of Providence, not satisfied with peace, liberty, security,

plenty at home, fly, as it were, into the face of the Most High and tempt his forbearance.

To you, in this place I can speak with freedom, and it becomes me to do so; nor shall I be deterred by the cavils and the sneers of those who hold as "folishness" all that savours not of worldly wisdom, from expressing fully and freely those sentiments which it has pleased God, in his mercy, to engrave upon my heart.

These are no ordinary times.—The state of the world is unexampled.—The war of the present day is not like that of our revolution, or any which preceded it, at least in modern times. It is a war against the liberty and happiness of mankind. It is a war of which the whole human race are the victims, to gratify the pride and lust of power of a single individual. I beseech you, put it to your own bosoms, how far it becomes you as freemen, as christians, to give your aid and sanction to this impious and bloody warfare against your brethren of the human family. To such among you, if any such there be, who are insensible to motives more dignified and manly than they are intrinsically wise, I would make a different appeal. I adjure you by the regard which you have for your own security and property, for the liberties and inheritance of your children, by all that you hold dear and sacred, to interpose your constitutional powers to save your country and yourselves from a calamity the issue of which it is not given to human foresight to divine.

Ask yourselves if you are willing to become the virtual allies of Bonaparte? are you willing, for the sake of annexing Canada to the Northern States, to submit to that ever growing system of taxation, which sends the European labourer suppersless to bed? to maintain by the sweat of your brow, armies at whose hands you are to receive a future master? Suppose Canada ours. Is there any one among you who would ever be, in any respect, the better for it?—the richer—the freer—the happier—the more secure? And is it for a boon like this, that you would join in the warfare against the liberties of man in the other Hemisphere and put your own in jeopardy? or is it for the nominal privilege of a licensed trade with France that you would abandon your lucrative commerce with Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, and their Asiatic, African and American dependencies—in a word, with every region of those vast continents? That commerce which gives a vent to your tobacco, grain, flower, cotton; in short to all your native products, which are denied a market in France.

There are not wanting men so weak, as to suppose that their probation of warlike measures is a proof of personal gallantry, and that opposition to them indicates a want of that spirit which becomes a friend to his country; as if it required more courage and patriotism to join in the acclamation of the day, than steadily to oppose one's self to the mad infatuation to which every people and all governments have, at some time or other, given way. Let the history of Phocion, of Agis, and of the De Witts answer this question. My friends, do you expect to find those who are now loudest in the clamour for war, foremost in the ranks of battle? or is the honour of this nation indissolubly connected with the political reputation of a few individuals, who tell you they have gone too far to recede, and that you must pay with your ruin, the price of their consistency. My friends, I have discharged my duty towards you; I amily and inadequately I know, but the best of my poor ability. The destiny of the American people is in their own hands. The net is spread for their destruction. You are enveloped in the coils of French duplicity and if, which may Heaven in its mercy forbid, you and your posterity are to become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the modern Pharaoh, it shall not be for the want of my best exertions to rescue you from the cruel and abject bondage. This sin, at least, shall not rest upon my soul.

John Randolph, of Roanoke.
May 30th 1812.

Twelfth Congress...First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

A petition against war was presented from 2 or 300 citizens of the first Congressional District in Pennsylvania.

The resolution for admitting members of one branch of Congress to be present at the secret sessions of the other, was negatived.

A message was received from the President, inclosing a farther correspondence between Mr. Foster and Mr. Monroe. The former still farther argues the point, that the French Decrees are in force, and that what England requires is reasonable. The latter still contends that the Decrees are off as to America, and that the English expectations are unjust. Mr. Foster stated that the Prince Regent had given fresh and positive orders against the impressment of native American seamen—and was ready to restore all in his service. Mr. Monroe replied that no distinction could be made between native and naturalized seamen.